

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1822.

[NO. 126.]

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Houses & Lands FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, during the week of the Mecklenburg Superior Court, if not previously disposed of, the corner lot, and houses thereon, now occupied by Jonas Cohen, including the store house now occupied by Cowan & Vail. This lot is one of the most eligible stands for business in the town of Charlotte. There are three tenements in the range of buildings, all of which are well calculated for store houses, with counting-rooms to each; and an attorney's office, stables, carriage house, &c.

I will also sell, at the same time and place, one small tract of land adjoining the town lands, containing 413 acres; all of which is good arable land. The greater part of this tract has been cleared, and is now under cultivation.

Also, I will sell, at the same time and place, one tract of land in Rowan county, on the waters of Withero's creek, adjoining the lands of John Cowan, sen., and others, containing three hundred acres. This tract is principally wood land, of a good quality, and well timbered, except about twelve acres of excellent meadow.

Terms will be made accommodating.

Oct. 14, 1822. JAMES COWAN.

Lands for Sale.

OFFER for sale the plantation whereon I now live, containing 200 acres, of as good upland as any in the county, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, and one mile from A. Long's Mill. There are on the plantation a good dwelling house, barn, and out houses; a good distillery, with two stills, and about 40 empty hogheads will be sold with the distillery; also on the farm, a good meadow, and good apple and peach orchards. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view the premises.

I also offer for sale another plantation, adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres, within three miles of Salisbury; which has on it a good dwelling house and barn, kitchen and smoke house; a good meadow, and apple and peach orchards. Any person wishing to purchase either of the plantations, will please apply to the subscriber, who will shew them, and give any information required.

Oct. 12, 1822. P. H. SWINK.

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Loville and Potter, and others, (do. do.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Pott's Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Koons and others, supposed to belong to — Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to — Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.

80 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to — Elyne, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of — Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the Catawba River, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.)

Also, 7½ acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill Creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Bollinger's legatees—not listed. JOHN COULTER,

Sherrif of Lincoln county.

September 27th, 1822. 127v

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1822: Joseph Davis vs. John Caldwell....original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, there and then to replevy, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test. JOHN GILES, C. R. C. U.

Price adv. \$2.00—6wt²⁹

Sept. 7, 1822.—221

JOHN GOOCH.

Price adv. \$2.00—6wt²⁹

Oct. 1, 1422.—221

JOHN GOOCH.

Price adv. \$2

Desultory.

The death of long distinguished politicians, of late years, in England, has been singular, and extraordinary. Mr. Percival, the chancellor of exchequer, fell by the hands of an assassin; Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Whitebread, two distinguished Members of the Opposition, destroyed their own lives; and now the Marquis of Londonderry, who has appeared to hold the destinies of Europe within his control, has followed their unhappy example. Well may the Psalmist have exclaimed—"Lord what is man?"

Sir Samuel Auchmuty, a distinguished soldier, whose death is just announced, is said in the English papers to be a native of that country. Whenever any American does any thing that is particularly clever, he is sure to be claimed by some of the English papers, as a countryman. Even Washington has been frequently claimed; and it was very lately that we saw an English account that made him the son of an Englishman. We understand that sir Samuel Auchmuty was a native of this city, his father having been rector of Trinity church. Admiral sir Benjamin Hallowell, sir Isaac Coffin, sir Samuel H. Linzee, Winthrop, with some twenty captains of reputation, are our countrymen. Amongst their military men, we have heard the names of Sir John Stuart, Sir Frederick Robinson, Wellington's late quarter master general, Sir William de Lancy, Sir Roger Sheaffe, and a long list that do not occur to us just now, mentioned as being Englishmen. It is of but little moment where a man is born, but if any thing be said about it at all, it should be the truth.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

At the late Election, in the state of Pennsylvania, for a representative to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Miller, a circumstance occurred which perhaps has not a parallel in the history of Elections. The whole number of votes given in was nearly twelve thousand, and the majority of Col. Forrest over. Mr. Miller was but a majority of one vote. Notwithstanding this singular result, and the facility it would afford for a contest of the legality of the election, it is stated that Mr. Miller has no idea of disputing the election.

Nat. Intel.

A TABLE OF CONTENTS
To one chapter in the Life of James Smith, alias William Williams.

He stole a horse on Friday, Feb 23, 1822; he was bound over to the Superior Court, then in session at Hartford, on Saturday pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by his honour Judge Peters to Newgate for three years; on Monday, conducted to Newgate, carried thence to New Haven to attend his trial before the county court for a previous horse theft; sentenced three years more; remanded to Newgate; called from that place to the bar in Tolland, for having stolen yet another horse, convicted and sentenced for three years more—handcuffed, in which predicament he attempted to stab his keeper on his way back to Newgate; arrived at the mines, swallowed laudanum to kill himself—the physician applied means to bring it from his stomach, which succeeded—went to work, was permitted to go out of the environs with a guard to work on a wagon—made some excuse to go out of sight of the guard, threw off his irons which had before been secretly cut, fled to the woods, stole a horse, saddle, and bridle, rode him to Mr. Buck's tavern at Haskell's Point, rode off with another horse to Bissel's Ferry, stole a skiff and skulled over-mounted a trooper's horse, which was already caparisoned with saddle, bridle, martingale, pistols, holsters, and crupper—and has not since been heard of. A reward of \$40 is offered for his apprehension.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

Messrs. Cumming and M'Duffie, seem determined to write it out, if not fight it out. There appears to be no end to their plaudits. M'Duffie has published 3 or 4 since their return—and Col. C. at least as many. One has charged the other with using opium and Cologne water—and the other has retaliated by charging his adversary with using a strong decoction of red oak bark. Not contented with assailing each other, they have turned upon their seconds. Col. C. charges Capt. E. more with being no gentleman—with not telling the truth, &c. Mr. M'D. accuses both Col. C. and his friend as "men who were capable of unfairness." Thus they go! Both have made themselves completely ridiculous. Amen!

SPORTS OF NOBILITY.

A curious bet, for a thousand pounds, has lately been made. Two noblemen, well known on the turf, have agreed to run against each other the first windy day, on Hamstead Heath. The one is to wear jack boots, and to run backwards against the other, who is to carry a large umbrella over his head, and to run forward. They are both to run against the wind. All the sporting world are to be present, and great bets are already made.

[London paper]

HONESTY.

Some years ago two aged men, near Marshton, traded, or according to Virginia parlance, swapped horses, on this condition, that on that day a week, the one who thought he had the best of the bargain should pay the other two bushels of wheat. The day came, and as luck would have it, they met about half way between their respective homes. "Where art thou going?" said one. "To thy house with the wheat," answered the other: "and whither art thou riding?" "Truly" replied the first "I was taking the wheat to thy house." Each pleased with his bargain, had thought the wheat justly due to his neighbor, and was going to pay it. These were old times.

[Village Record.]

THE SALUTING BONNET.

MR. RELE: I can give no better name than the above to some of the fashionable Leghorns which are now worn by the ladies. The front brim is so constructed and protruded, that the motion of the ladies' walk keeps it in a perpetual nodding action; and I defy any person, with the same eyesight I possess, to ascertain across the street, whether the ladies mean that you should touch your hat in return.

I have committed several mistakes in this way; and have afterwards found, to my no small chagrin, that it was not the lady, but the lady's bonnet, that was so familiarly nodding to me across the street. It was only yesterday morning as I was coming down Chestnut street that I was nodded to by three ladies on the other side. It was so very familiar, that I could not with any pretensions to gallantry, avoid crossing,—when lo! to my utter confusion, the ladies were perfect strangers to me! Asking pardon, I made a clumsy congee, and proceeded on my walk. This head attire might lead to some unpleasant effects, or misunderstandings.

Yours, A middle aged Beau.

BATTLE WITH A TIGER.

The following is given in *The Asiatic Journal*:

Lieutenant Collet, of the Bombay army, having heard that a very large tiger had destroyed seven inhabitants of an adjacent village, resolved, with another officer, to attempt the destruction of the monster. Having ordered seven elephants, they went in quest of the animal, which they found sleeping beneath a bush. Roused by the noise of the elephants, he made a furious charge on them, and Lieut. C.'s elephant received him on her shoulder, the other six having turned about and run off, notwithstanding the exertions of the riders.—The elephant shook off the tiger, and lieut. Collet having fired two balls at him, he fell, but again recovering himself he made a spring at Lieut. Collet. Having missed his object, he seized the elephant by her hind leg, and having received a kick from her, and another ball, he let go his hold and fell a second time. Supposing that he was now disabled, Lieut. C. very rashly dismounted, with the resolution of killing him with his pistols; but the tiger, who had been crouching to take another spring, flew on Lieut. C. and caught him in the mouth. The strength and intrepidity of the Lieut. however, did not for sake him; he immediately fired his pistol into the tiger's body, and finding this had no effect, he disengaged his arm with all his, and directing the other pistol to his heart, he at last destroyed him, after receiving twenty-five severe wounds.

BEAR CHASE.

YORK, U. S. SEPT. 23.—The week before last, two boys, the one ten and the other eleven years of age, sons of Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Campenfield Bay, Lake Simcoe, observed an old bear and three young ones swimming across the bay; they put out after them with a bark canoe, and by the use of their fire arms, soon despatched the young ones, and took them on board their canoes. They made several shots at the head of the old one, with little or no effect; at length coming in contact with her, one of them fired and broke her shoulder, the savage ferociousness of the animal was now raised to desperation, she endeavored to upset the canoe. A sister on shore, seeing the hazardous situation of her little brothers, took another boat and put out to their assistance. The bear saw her coming, left the boys, and made towards her, upon which the young Niurros cried out "Don't fear, Sally, thumb her on the nose and keep her back; we have broken one of her shoulders; keep her back until we can load again and we will break the other." The boys were as good as their word; they did so, and having both legs disabled, they pushed her head under water with their paddles and drowned her. They with some difficulty, got her into the boat, and took the four in triumph to land. The names of these lads are James and William Johnson.

PEVERAL OF THE PEAK.

The forth-coming novel of the author of *Waverley*, under this title, has excited some curiosity as to the probable scene of it. Peak Castle, according to the London Literary Gazette, is situated in the county of Derby, which according to the Archigologie, is "perched proudly on the summit of an almost inaccessible rock, high impending over one of the most horrid and august caverns that nature ever formed." The castle itself and the neighboring country is of the most romantic description—and from the description given of it, is such as the fancy of the Scotch novelist delights to luxuriate in. Tradition says that the castle was built by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror. William Peverel, the son of the founder, in 1153 poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, for which his estates and employments were forfeited to the crown. A part of them however were reserved for his daughter. The story of Ranulph's murder is probably the main incident of the novel.—*Georgian.*

By information received from a person who lately visited the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, it appears that there are two Americans settled on the Island of Wanoo, who have married natives of the Island. One of them, Aaron Holmes by name, is native of the town of Attleborough, Mass. and has been on the Island about twenty-six years; Holmes married the former king's daughter, by whom he had six daughters; he was agent for the former and also for the present king; he furnishes vessels who visit the Island, and receives clothes and other articles in return; he dresses all his family in American style; the natives call him uncle Homer. The other is Benjamin Ross, a native of Providence; he has been absent from America about ten years, and has been on the Island about three years.

Savannah Georgian.

On Friday week a respectable couple, inhabitants of Sheffield, presented their twenty-eighth child at the baptismal font of the parish church. They have been married about 23 years, and the mother has been delivered of a child every succeeding ten months. There have been no twins, and the eldest and the youngest are the only children now living. The same surgeon attended at every birth except one, on which occasion he was from home.—*English paper.*

Extensive manufacturing establishments, it is said, are soon to be erected on the river which runs through Ipswich, Mass. Ipswich, I presume, is to be the site. It gives us pleasure to find our manufactories increasing in various directions, because investments would not be made in this kind of stock, unless it were really and substantially profitable. When manufactures spring up in this way, they will take deep root, and it will require something more than an ordinary shock to overthrow them.—*Com. Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 2.

Bank of the United States.—The stockholders of this institution met, by adjournment, on Tuesday last, to receive the report of the committee which they had, at a former meeting appointed to examine minutely the affairs or condition of the bank. A report was accordingly presented, and, after a good deal of animated and eloquent speaking, was finally adopted. This report is highly interesting to the nation, as well as to those immediately interested in the institution; it presents to view a picture of the frauds as well as errors, which have injured the bank, and momentarily tarnished even the reputation of the country. We are rejoiced that the meeting had the spirit and the sagacity to direct that the report should be published, because its development must not only have a salutary influence upon the future operations of this and other chartered bodies, but must be of essential benefit to the American public.—*Aurora.*

On Monday last, the day of Albemarle Court, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, with several other distinguished citizens, attracted by various engagements, attended at Charlottesville. It is an agreeable spectacle to see such meeting together, and mingling without any parade with the mass of their countrymen. None of that absurd pomp which accompanies a royal trip to Dublin or to Edinburgh: no political purpose drew these gentlemen together—but the holy cause of Education. The two Ex-presidents and the present President, are visitors of the University of Virginia—for whose interests they were collected.

Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 11.

Sickness at Marietta, Ohio.—Three hundred cases of fever were reported by the visiting committee at Marietta, 20th Sept. N. Y. Sentinel.

From the National Intelligencer.

P. P. BARBOUR, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, has declined accepting the judicial appointment tendered to him by the Executive Council of Virginia, and of course retains his present station.

INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the splendid victory of the Greeks.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 19.

Although we never doubted for a moment that the accounts, which sometime ago reached this country, of the glorious triumph of the Greek patriots over their barbarian oppressors, would be substantially confirmed, we have found it necessary, from time to time, to expose the vile attempts of that corrupt press in Europe, which never fails to disguise the truth when the cause of liberty is concerned, and to land the atrocious deeds of the most abominable despotism in the world, provided it glutts its thirst for blood under the banners of "legitimacy." The instance which we gave yesterday of this policy, pursued by the ministerial press of Paris and Vienna, is only one among a thousand which could be offered, and which ought to have the effect of putting us at all times on our guard as to the intelligence conveyed through these channels.

It appears that the ship Howard, which reached this port the day before yesterday, from Havre, brought French papers of a later date than those which we gave in the Commercial of Thursday and Friday, and containing a clear and most satisfactory confirmation not only of the great battle fought at the famous pass of Thermopylae, in which the Turks were routed with immense slaughter, but of the subsequent disasters of the invaders, until their final expulsion from the soil of liberty. From these details it would seem, that the official document we published yesterday related to a second battle, in which 3000 Turks were killed, and that we are yet without the government bulletin, containing the details of the splendid victory which we hope may seal the emancipation of Greece, and place the victors forever beyond the control of Ottoman tyranny. The following translations from the Paris Constitutionnel of the 14th September, for which we are indebted to the Philadelphia National Gazette of yesterday, furnish the particulars of this highly gratifying intelligence.

[Com. Advertiser.]

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

"The Austrian Observer gave us yesterday, on the affairs of Greece, details as distressing as erroneous. It is only necessary to examine dates to be comforted. In general, the Austrian Journal is to be read with much distrust. We do not say that it is not acquainted with facts, but it warps them to suit its views. In these recent transactions, the Observer, finding nothing that it likes in the late news, recurs to the past and gives us intelligence from the 4th to the 22d of July, while, at the same time, it must have received fresher tidings, though indeed of a nature which it relishes less. We shall therefore, abstain from copying minute details, become now useless, and instead of confused and vague narratives, we shall offer a circumstantial statement of the affair of Thermopylae, which it has been attempted to deny, and add a detail of the last events in Peloponnesus, more recent than those related by the Austrian Observer.

"CORFU, AUG. 11.—We have just received certain news of the general defeat of the Turks. It took place at Thermopylae. It was the greatest battle which the Greeks have gained since their insurrection. Chourchid Pacha, with an army of 40,000 men, composed of the combined forces of Thessaly and Macedonia, and all the reinforcements from the Danube, attacked the straits on the 20th July. The columns of the Turks which got entangled in the defile surrendered after great carnage, and the rest of the Turkish army took to flight. Pursued in his retreat, Chourchid Pacha took the route of Pharsalia; but in this direction he found the defile of Trachis, about four leagues long, where he lost the remains of his army. From the village of Zeli to Thaumatos, the road remained blocked up with dead bodies." [These statements are accompanied by particulars of the battles.]

"The Souliots, after their two victories against Omar Pacha, continued their sallies from the heights of Ktapha, upon the Albanese, commanded by that Pacha, whose army, which, at the beginning of June, amounted to 24,000 men, is now reduced to 7,000.

"ZANTE, AUG. 12.—As soon as the Greek government was informed that a Turkish army had penetrated into Peloponnesus, and the Ottoman fleet had the same destination, it issued a proclamation calling all the inhabitants to arms.

"In consequence of this Proclamation, seven or eight thousand volunteer militia joined the troops of Patras. Four thousand Mainotes, in obedience to the orders of their chief Mavromichale, arrived at Calamanta. The other Peloponnesians, every where flew to arms, so that general Colocotron and Mavromichale were enabled to march at the head of 16,000 men towards Argos. It was in the plains that they met the enemy, whom they defeated.

"The wreck of the Turkish army retreated on the side of Corinth, where a corps of about 6,000 men, consisting of Turks of Patras, and Lepanto, had just arrived. The victorious Greek army marched against these new enemies. This second battle was fought on the 6th and 7th of August, (15 days after the dates of

the Austrian Observer) and took place in the plains of St. George, between Argos and Corinth. Three thousand Turks perished. No account of the wounded and prisoners has yet been received; but the Turkish baggage and ammunition fell in the hands of the Greeks; and the defeated enemy moved towards Corinth Colocotron."

"HYDRA, JULY 31.—A Turkish division of about 12,000 men, had lately penetrated by Livadia into Peloponnesus, where it is now harassed by the inhabitants. This is the same division, whose almost total destruction we announced in our number of the 7th September."

[Constitutional.]

The Corfu advices mention also the defeat of the Turkish division, which is described under the Zante head.

It is stated under the head of Constantinople, (11th August) to be beyond doubt, that the government of the United States of America, had formed connections, (liaisons), with the Senate of Greece, and that the British Ambassador, Lord Strangford, jealous of these liaisons, had sent agents to Tinos, and Syra, and Milos, to persuade the inhabitants to prefer protection of Eng. and to that of America. To this information, the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, of the 12th September attaches the following sapient note of his own.

"We cannot guarantee the exactness of this assertion. We believe that the United States has treated with the Port of Constantinople for commercial interests. But is quite in conformity with the policy of the United States to obtain in the Mediterranean a safe asylum for their mercantile vessels, and perhaps even a military port. They have in vain made the most advantageous to acquire either Syracuse or the Isle of Elba. They have endeavored to form an establishment in the Gulf of Bomba, which they abandoned on account of its unhealthy air. The United States could easily save Greece by a naval movement somewhat considerable [un peu considérable]."

The following is given in the London Sun of the 12th September as an authentic statement of the project with which M. De Montmorency is charged by the government of France, to propose to Congress at Vienna:

1. An uniform measure of compression to be adopted against the present popular feelings, so alarmingly prevalent in Europe; for which purpose the contracting parties are to provide a military contingent, to be employed at the request of the parties, the internal tranquility whose State may be menaced; and the employment of this contingent not to be considered as any way interfering with the general relations of amity existing between the countries.

2. A general law for the regulation of the Press, which is to suspend all local laws now authorising a greater latitude of publication than may be thought consistent with the new European arrangements.

3. The erection of a tribunal upon the principle of the Mayence Tribunal established at Troppau for the punishment of offences against the German Confederation for the trial and punishment of offenders against the order of things now existing in Europe. The authority of this tribunal is to extend over all representative governments to the extent of bringing under its action individuals who may, from the Tribune of their National Assembly, hold language and inculcate doctrine deemed subversive of the present system of legitimacy.

4. A measure which may induce Spain to enter into the views of the Holy Alliance, by the establishment of a Chamber of Peers.

Arctic Expedition.—Lieutenant Franklin, who was sent with an exploring party by the British government, with direction to advance as near as possible to the North Pole, or to explore the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, from the Pacific round to the Arctic, has returned to Hudson's Bay, after an absence of three years, having lost a number of his party by famine and fatigue. The party crossed the continent by land, struck the ocean in latitude 70°, and coasted the polar sea for about 500 miles, when they were compelled to desist, the winter commencing, with great falls of snow, almost in solid clouds, in the month of August. At the farthest point north which they reached, the sea was open as far as the eye could reach, without the least appearance of ice.

Bratavoro Messenger.

Capture of five piratical vessels.—By the arrival at this port of the schr. Richard, in 14 days from Havana, we have received intelligence that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock had captured five piratical vessels in the West Indies, three of which were burnt to the water's edge. By the arrival of the ship Neptune from Havana, we learn that the brig of war Hyena, the schr. Diana, and several other small vessels, with upwards of 500 troops on board, were about to sail in pursuit of the piratical vessels which were

Cape Romano and St. Antonio.

N. Y. Sentinel.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1822.

RADICALS.

We have frequently used the term *radical*, in our columns, when speaking of a certain party which has lately sprung up, without deeming it necessary to give an explanation of it: it seems, however, that some of our readers have mistaken its application, and supposed that we meant to designate by it one of the old parties. Very far from it. The term is applied to an entirely new party: a party opposed to the present administration, with the exception of one of its members; a party which, with the popular word *Economy* emblazoned on its banner, is endeavoring to worm itself into favor with the people, and to make them believe that their only object is to reform abuses, to prevent a waste of the public money, to curtail the extravagant expenses of the government, and to bring it back to what they call the *Jefferson policy*. Now it so happens, that most of the abuses which they would reform, do not exist; that the public money is not wasted; and that the extravagant expenses can be nowhere found but in their assertions. This has been completely demonstrated facts and figures, as we may hereafter show.

This radical party is at war with all the great national institutions of the country. It has already reduced the army to a mere name, and compelled the nation to rely upon a force for the defence of its widely extended frontier, which would be barely sufficient, in case of exigency, to garrison half a dozen forts on our sea-coast. The next attack will be upon the Navy and fortifications,—not the Rip Raps only,—but the whole; for like their brethren, the English Radicals, (to whom they probably are indebted for their name,) they are determined on a radical change—that is, a complete prostration of all the defences of the country; or, what is just the same, such a reduction and disorganization of them, as to destroy, in a great measure, their usefulness. And this they call *Economy*! The people will believe it when they have lost every particle of common sense—not before.

This is the party which we designate by the term *radical*; and although we have not exposed all its plans, yet we have gone far enough for our present purpose. We have by no means done with it, as will be seen at the proper time. Great attempts, we very well know, are even now making to gain for this party the ascendancy in North-Carolina; these may be successful for a while; but when light once goes forth, as it assuredly will, the agents of darkness will flee before its influence, like the fogs of the morning before the radiance of the ascending sun. The people of North-Carolina, we believe, are too enlightened to be led away by mere assertions, unsupported by facts.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

We are happy to quote from the *Richmond Enquirer*, sentiments breathing such purity and soundness, as are contained in the following article. We desire to see such language transferred into every paper, sure, as we are, that it would be recognized by all judicious and intelligent citizens. We desire to see all such opinions prevail, because they are the opinions of truth and virtue; and while such are the generally circulated, and generally received opinions of society, there is nothing to fear from the unprincipled efforts of political schemers and speculators, who would pull down the institutions of the country, in order, upon their venerable ruins, to elevate themselves to influence and office.

Good News for the Government!—The last N. Y. American has a brief article on the "National Resources," which exhibits a very interesting fact. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 10th of December, he estimates the receipts of the present year, at \$16,000,000—of which the duties were to yield \$14,000,000, leaving the residue to come from other sources. Even upon this basis, he calculates the receipts to exceed the expense by \$1,162,538. Now, the American informs us on an authority on which he implicitly relies, that the duties on goods imported into the port of N. Y.

them, but who had, probably, treated them with all the kindness of a generous hospitality.

The following article is taken from the New-Haven Pilot; and though, in some parts, it is pretty severe, yet it is not so much so as might have been expected. Should it ever meet the eye of Mr. H. we believe, in his heart, he will acknowledge its justice, although he may keenly feel the smart from the application:

We are sometimes bound by duty to notice the mushroom politicians which chance to gain admission into the legislatures of our Union. It often happens that a youth of some promise, by the influence of friends and of ambitious hopes, is pushed forward into the councils of his country, and "with cap well lin'd with logic not his own," thinks himself fully competent to instruct its wisest sages.—We observe in the Western Carolinian, the sketch of a debate in the legislature of North Carolina, on the question of calling a Convention to revise their Constitution. Of the merits of the question, we have nothing to remark; but a part of the debate alluding to the Constitution of our state, we shall take the liberty to extract. Mr. Hawks, in winding up a short speech of more sound than sense, remarks of Connecticut, "that it was his lot to reside in that State at the time its Constitution was formed, and he had an opportunity of observing the result of an experiment in political chemistry: he had seen discordant and heterogeneous particles thrown together, which by no process could be made to combine until all that was good was precipitated to the bottom, and there floated on the surface a worthless scum." His is truly a sweeping clause!! And without noticing the effervescence of this scum-like figure of speech, we remark how unfortunate for Connecticut, that Mr. Hawks, when among us, did not attempt to open the eyes of our blinded citizens by his wisdom, and save our ill fated republic from such awful delusion.

It would seem from the representation of that gentleman, that we have embodied in our constitution, all the bad principles of government and excluded every thing wise and equitable that experience or analogy might have taught us. To use a mode of expression similar to his own, we fear he must be possessed of a very prismatic understanding; and that he views things not so much in the clear and unrefined light of truth, as in that of an indistinct and partial colouring. Nor do we think much weight will be given to such an objection to the calling of a convention to revise the constitution of North Carolina. With this, however, we have nothing to do; but presume the legislature, assisted and directed by the wisdom and information of Mr. Hawks, will order all things right.

As it respects ourselves, however, we shall still cleave to our constitution; and although like other human productions, it may have some imperfections, we think it needs no other proofs of its general excellence, than such a minute examination will afford. We agree that constitutions ought not to be altered for light and trivial causes, at the risk of fostering a revolutionizing spirit. Reasons of the highest consequence should exist, before a long established constitution ought to be supplanted; and surely they were no ordinary circumstances which resulted in giving to Connecticut a constitution which was hailed with satisfaction by the people, and is now held with pride. It is here we have fixed our hopes; in this faith we have lived, and in this faith also will we die.

alone, for the last quarter of 1821; the two first of 1822, and the third of 1823 by estimate, amount to \$10,125,678—Independent too of the tonnage duties which will amount to 3 or \$400,000. Thus it appears that "the amount received and receivable at the single port of N. Y. falls short of the contemplated estimate for the customs in all the ports of the U. S. only by \$3,864,322—and of the whole estimated expense of the government only \$4,821,983." And as in 1820, the receipts at N. Y. were about 3 12ths of those of all the ports; and last year, a little more than half; then it follows that in this proportion, from this source of the public revenue alone, it will exceed the estimated expense by more than six millions.

This is excellent news, at least for the government. Money is not only the sinew of war, but of the preparation for it. Let the revenue go on at this rate, it will only contribute to lay up a fund to meet the instalments of the public debt, but we shall possess the means of perfecting those institutions which are so intimately connected with the best defence of the country. We may lay in arms and ammunition—timber and materials for the navy—go on and build shells of ships—increase our fortifications—preserve our army, if not add to it, particularly the officers, and cherish our military academy. It will be in our power to carry into effect the wise and energetic system recommended during the last session by Mr. Monroe, in his message on fortifications—a system which the experience of the last war so powerfully recommends. Meanwhile, though our revenue may thus relieve our embarrassments, it is our duty to avoid all waste and extravagance—to bring all salaries to their proper rate—to watch over all contracts—to investigate all charges, or even the slightest suspicion of frauds—to scan all the public disbursements critically—to hunt up all public delinquents—and compel all the public leeches to disgorge their ill gotten plunder. We look to the next session of Congress to institute the most searching investigations—to erect new barriers against abuse—to cleanse the Augean stable, and not to be lulled into an inglorious apathy by any cheering sunshine of financial prosperity.

NEW-YORK OCT. 18.

Good News.—By the schooner Neptune, that arrived yesterday in 10 days from Havana, we have received accounts to the 15th instant, which state that the brig of war Hyena, schooner Diana, six gun boats, and several transports, with 500 troops on board, were about to sail to destroy the piratical establishments at Cabo Romano and Cape San Antonio. A detachment of cavalry was to go by land for the same purpose. The Spanish authorities and all the merchants of Havana, had heartily engaged in the enterprise, and were determined to break up the nest of sea robbers that infest the coast, and seek shelter in the bays and creeks of that island.

The United States' ship Peacock had taken five piratical vessels, three of which she burnt; one had arrived at Havana, and the other had not yet been heard of.

Twenty-five of the crew were made prisoners, the rest escaped to the shore and took to the woods.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 18.—Next week the keel of an 120 gun ship will be laid at our navy yard. This vessel is to be built under the special direction of Capt. Bainbridge, and will no doubt do credit to the artificers employed upon her.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Worse and worse!—The Louisville Morning Post of the 20th ult. states the fact that "a specie dollar has been selling for some weeks in that place for \$2.05 of their bank paper."

RALEIGH, OCT. 25.

In consequence of the unusual prevalence of sickness in our City this season, the citizens contemplate a meeting for the purpose of inquiring into the cause, and to adopt such measures as will most likely (if the cause be local, which is strongly suspected) prevent a recurrence. With a view of affording means of facilitating an investigation so important to the happiness and interest of the inhabitants, a gentleman of the town has made out a report, exhibiting the number of deaths and cases of sickness, which have occurred since the commencement of this season of affliction, in each ward respectively. Below is presented an abstract from that report, shewing the total population of the place, the number of deaths of every description (excepting those who came to town sick, and died, not belonging to the place) and the number of sick from the 1st July to the 10th October.

The number sick, 817

The number of deaths, 187

Infants 28, 37

Adults 9, 37

Population on 10th October, 2188.

Since the 10th inst. there have been 9 deaths—4 adults, and 5 infants. To prevent mis-statements, we think proper here to mention, that the disease which has caused this fatality, is a bilious fever of the remittent and intermittent character.

Pilot.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.

Court of Inquiry.—The defence of capt. Hull was read by his counsel before the Court of Inquiry, assembled at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, on Thursday forenoon. It was a document of great interest, and was considered by those who attended the whole investigation to have presented a faithful outline of the vast mass of testimony, occupying upwards of 400 folio pages, spread upon the record of the court.

If this opinion be correct, there can be no difference of sentiment hereafter, as to the perfect integrity of capt. Hull, and the unsubstantial and groundless charges that have been preferred against his official conduct.

Without attempting to give an abstract of even the points of defence, which was very much condensed, we may be permitted to state one fact contained in it.

A candid consideration of this fact will at once extinguish, in mind of the least reflection, the charge of speculation and plunder, so confidently advanced against this distinguished officer. He stated upon his honor and veracity as a gentleman, that his whole real and personal property including his prize money for capturing the Guerriere, his pay and emoluments for 25 years of service, and all his other resources, amounts to less than eighteen thousand dollars.

A schedule of his estate we understand is to be annexed to the proceedings.

The whole defence was very masterly, especially that part of it comprising an examination of lieut. Abbott's letters to the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to a refutation of the allegations they contain, by means of the testimony before the court.

We understand that at the late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College, the Rev. Dr. Green tendered his resignation of the office of President of that institution, which was accepted, and that the Board unanimously resolved to offer the Presidency to the Rev. Dr. Rice of Richmond, Va. formerly President of Hampden Sidney College in that state.—*Trenton True American.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES.

Cotton, 9 to 10; flour, 7; wheat, 10; whiskey, 35 to 40; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 40; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars cwt.; tea, 19 to 25 cents per lb.; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 to 1 1/2; flax-seed, 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Oct. 21.

Cotton—A few sales of new Uplands have been made at eleven to 11 and a half cents, but the market cannot be said to have opened, nor have prices settled to any point. Sea Island are very heavy—holders refused present offers, beyond which those inclined to purchase will not advance.

Flour for home use \$7.

Corn—There is very little Corn at market—100 cents per bushel has been obtained—if no supply comes in shortly a still higher price will be demanded.

Coffee is very low, and prices are declining;

Havana Green 28 to 29; St. Domingo 25 to 26.

Sugars—St. Croix 11 to 11 1/2; Muscovado 9 to 10; Brown 8 1/2; White 13 to 14.

Molasses—Very little sweet in market—prime Havana would bring 35 cents.

Spirits—In little request. Brandy 140 a 150; Gin 90; Jamaica Rum 110 a 115; N. England, scree, 40 a 41 cents; Whiskey 37 cents in lbs. and 39 in bbls.

Salt—Liverpool, 50 a 55; Turks Island, 65 a 70 cents. None afloat.

Iron—plenty, and may be had at \$4.

Dollars 13 1/2 per cent. premium.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 3 1/2 per cent. dis; Georgia do. 34.

Doubloons, 15 50.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 24th Oct. last, Mr. Rich-ard Plummer to Miss. Patsy Elliott.

Book Store...Removed.

WILLIAM P. BASON'S

BOOK and Stationary Store is removed to the new white house, nearly opposite his former stand, 308 King-street, where he continues to keep, (as usual) books and stationary of every description. By late arrivals from the north he has considerably augmented his former stock of Books, Divinity, Sacred History, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, Nature and Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Architecture, Agriculture, Mathematics, Music, and the Arts and Sciences. Dictionaries, Grammars, History, Biography, and Antiquity; Law, Metaphysics, and Ethics; Novels, Romances, and Poetry; the Drama, Criticism, Voyages, Travels, and Geography; Latin, Greek, and English School Books; as well as writing and letter Paper, and Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Day Books, Court Records, &c.; Ink powders, Lead pencils, Steel, Globes, &c.

He has also, on consignment, a quantity of the best manufactured Snuff and Havana Seigars.

MERCHANTS, and others, are requested to call, or forward orders, as they may depend upon a constant supply.

Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822.

4wt'29

By order. JUNIUS SNEED, Cashier.

J. J. HIGGITTION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK HANDLE, Secy.

Oct. 29, 1822.—2wt'1

Merchants' Hotel,

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Society & King Streets, CHARLESTON; S. C.

CHARLES H. MIOTT, is happy to inform his friends, and the public generally, that there have been considerable improvements and conveniences added to the above establishment, through the past year. The bar is now opened, at which will be kept every variety of refreshments; his table will be furnished with the best the market offers. The fire-proof stables that have been built exclusively for the use of the house, (and on the opposite side of the street) will be attended by attentive Order.

In fact, every thing will be done to render the situation of the Traveller comfortable.

The Columbia and Augusta Stage offices are kept at this house.

Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 6wt'31

Detect the Thief.

THE subscriber bought a quantity of leather of William Chambers, on the 1st instant, and left it on the road near the race-ground, Salisbury; while going to town, his bundle was untied, and two sides of upper leather were taken out. The price of one was \$1.50, the other was \$2.40. Any person that will give me information of the leather, so that I get it again, or detect the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive ample satisfaction.

JOHN P. HODGENS.

Nov. 2, 1822.—2wt'27

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September term, 1822. James Lockhart, Executor of John Struther, dec'd. to Robert Love's use, vs. James Simmons and Benjamin Simmons, Sen.: Judicial attachment, levied on the equitable interest which James Simmons has in 317 acres of Land, on the east fork of Pigeon River, where the said Benjamin Simmons no longer lives. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Simmons one of the defendants, in this cause, is not an inhabitant of that State, it is therefore ordered by this Court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant James Simmons, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, on the last Monday of December next, plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be granted against him. Pr. adv. \$1.25. +28 Witness, R. LOVE, Clk. H. C. C.

Robbery!

ON Thursday night, the 17th inst. the subscriber's house was broken open, by some villain, and about \$2500 in notes of hand, some other papers, and about \$360 in cash, stolen therefrom. The robber broke open the door of the house, opened a commode with a key which was in an unlocked drawer, and took a red morocco pocket book, the notes of hand and about \$50 bank bills, were in the pocket book, about \$300 in bank bills were wrapped up in a piece of paper in the commode; about \$10

The Moon! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the museful strain admires....SCOTT.



FROM A LONDON PAPER.

[Mr. T. Moore has lately published a third number of the National Melodies, equal, if not superior, in all respects, to either of the two former ones. We subjoin from it the song adapted to the Venetian air. It is of that kind in which he pre-eminently excels.]

Row gently here, my gondolier,
So softly wake the tide,
That not an ear on earth may hear
But her's to whom we glide.
Had Heaven but tongues to speak as well
As stary eyes to see,
Oh think! what tales 'twould have to tell
Of wandering youth like me.
Now rest thee here, my gondolier!
Hush! hush! for up I go,
To climb thy light balcony's height,
Whilst thou keep'st watch below.
Oh! did we take for heaven above,
But half such pains as we
Take, day and night, for woman's love,
What angels we should be.

From the Trenton Emporium.

SAY, WHY!

Oh why should the heart of the christian be sad,
Or his evening be shrouded in gloom,
Say why should he sigh when his fortunes are
clad
In night clouds? there's light on the tomb!
And when from its thralldom his spirit shall burst
Like the sun from the shades that surround it,
It shall soar to you heaven as pure as at first.
The dawn of the morning beam found it.
Say why should he weep that the visions of bliss,
Have flown in his coming unstated,
Or grieve that the hopes of a world such as this
In the tempests were scattered and blasted—
His home is the light of yon fathomless clime,
And sorrow will but make it sweeter,
To fly to eternity's bosom from time
On wings by misfortune made fleeter.

MARIAN.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

From *Garden's Anecdotes of the American Revolution*.

MICHAEL DOCHERTY.

The character of the soldier of fortune, so imitatively well drawn, and which constitutes the chief merit of the popular tale, "A Legend of Montrose," has been considered altogether imaginary, and the careless facility with which he changed sides, and embraced opposite principles, regarded as the sportive invention of the author's brain. I will briefly relate the adventures of a sentinel in the continental service, as received from his own lips, and leave it to my readers to determine whether the character of Dalgety, "though it never did, might not have existed."

At the moment of retreat, on the 12th of May, 1782, when colonel Laurens commanding the light troops of general Greene's army, beat up the quarters of the enemy near Accabec, Michael Docherty, a distinguished soldier of the Delawares, said to a comrade who was near—"by Jesus, it does my heart good to think that little blood has been spilt this day, any how, and that we are likely to see the close of it without a fight." No notice was taken of the speech at the time, but meeting him shortly after in camp, I inquired, "how he, who was so much applauded for uncommon gallantry, should have expressed so great delight on finding the enemy indisposed for action?" "And who, besides myself, had a better right to be pleased, I wonder," said Docherty. "Wounds and captivity have no charms for me, and Michael has never yet fought, but as bad luck would have it, both have been his portion. When I give you a little piece of the history of my past life, you will give me credit for my wish to be careful of the part that is to come. I was unlucky from the jump. At the battle of Brandywine, acting as a sergeant of a company in the Delaware regiment, my captain killed, and lieutenant absenting himself from the field for the greater safety of his mother's son, I fought with desperation till our ammunition was expended, and my comrades being compelled to retire, I was left helpless and wounded on the ground, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Capture was never agreeable to me. I could never be easy within the walls of a prison. A recruit

ing sergeant of the British, who was at home in the business, and up to all manner of cajolery, by dint of perpetual blarney, gained my good will, slipped the king's bounty into my hand, which I pocketed, and entered a volunteer into the 17th regiment. Stoney Point was our station, and I thought myself snugly out of harm's way, when one ugly night, when I did not even dream of such an accident, the post was carried at the point of the bayonet, and an unlucky thrust laid me prostrate on the earth. It was a great consolation, however, although this was rather rough treatment from the hand of a friend, that the Old Delawares were covered with glory, and that as their prisoner, I was sure to meet with the kindest attention. My wound once cured, and white-washed of my sins, my ancient comrades received me with kindness; and light of heart, and hoping to gain any quantity of laurels in the south, I marched forward with the regiment, as a part of the command, destined to recover the Carolinas and Georgia.—The bloody battle of Camden, fought on the 16th of August, bad luck to the day, brought me once again into trouble. Our regiment was cut up root and branch, and poor Pilgarlic, my unfortunate self, wounded and made prisoner. My prejudices against a jail I have frankly told, and being pretty confident that I should not a whit better relish a lodging in the inside of a prisonship, I once again suffered myself to be persuaded, and listed in the infantry of Tarlton's Legion. O, both eration, what a mistake. I never before had kept such bad company; as a man of honour, I was out of my element, and should certainly have given them leg bail, but that I had no time to brood over my misfortunes, for the battle of the cowpens quickly following, Howard and Old Kirkwood gave us the bayonet so handsomely, that we were taken one and all, and I should have escaped unhurt, had not a dragoon of Washington's added a scratch or two to the account already scored on my unfortunate carcass. As to all the miseries that I have since endured, afflicted with a scarcity of every thing but appetite and mosquitoes, I say nothing about them. My love for my country gives me courage to support that, and a great deal more when it comes. I love my comrades, and they like Docherty. Exchanging kindnesses, we give care to the dogs; but surely you will not be surprised, after all that I have said, that I feel some qualms at the thought of battle, take whatever side I will, I am always sure to find it the wrong one."

From the Quarterly Review.
SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

DR. REID'S first essay (on Nervous Affections) considers the question how far Nervous diseases can be affected by the will. Patients are told not to give way to their complaints; and Buchanan concludes the treatment of hypochondriacism by advising the sufferer above all things to keep up his spirits—as if the essence of the malady did not consist in inability to do so. Dr. Reid, however, cites some strange instances of the power of the will over the actions of the body; particularly, the following extraordinary narrative:

"Dr. Cheyne, in one of his medical treatises, narrates a case, the accuracy of which is established by an irrefragable combination of evidence, of a man that could die, to all appearance, at any time he chose; and after having lain for a considerable period exactly as a corpse, was able, it seemed, by a voluntary effort, to restore to himself the appearance and all the functions of animation and intellect. It is to be inferred from the latter part of the story, that the unnatural and painful exertions by which this person assumed the appearance of disease, produced at length a fatal result: Death would no longer be mocked with impunity. The counterfeit corpse, a few hours after its last revival, relapsed into a state which was capable of no longer resuscitation. But the case is so interesting and remarkable as to deserve our giving it in all the detail with which Dr. Cheyne presents it to his readers.

"He could die or expire when he pleased; and yet, by an effort, or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much upon our seeing the trial made, that we were at last forced to comply. We all three felt his pulse first; it was distinct, tho' small and unsteady, and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture for some time. While I held his right

hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clear looking glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor could Mr. Skrine perceive the least sort of breath on the bright mirror held to his mouth. Then each of us by turns examined his arm, heart and breath; but could not, by the nicest scrutiny, discover in him the least symptom of life. We reasoned a long time, as well as we could, about this odd appearance; and finding he continued in that state, began to conclude that he carried the experiment too far. At last we were satisfied that he was actually dead, and were ready to leave him. This continued half an hour. By nine o'clock in the morning, as we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and upon examination, found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently and speak softly. We were astonished at this unexpected change, and after some further conversation with him and with each other, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to account for it. He afterwards called for an attorney, added a codicil to his will, and calmly and composedly died, about 5 or 6 o'clock that evening."

Singular effects of Beauty on a Young Man.

Bishop Dupoy invited one day to dinner, two Clergymen and two ladies: he remarked that during the whole of the repast, the youngest of the two clergymen had his eyes steadily fixed on one of the young ladies, who was very handsome. The Bishop, after dinner, when the ladies had retired, asked him what he thought of the beauty he had been looking at—The clergyman answered, "My lord, in looking at the lady, I was reflecting that her beautiful forehead will one day be covered with wrinkles; that the coral of her lips will pass to her eyes, the vivacity of which will be extinguished; the ivory of her teeth will change to ebony; that to the roses and lilies of her complexion, the withered appearance of care will succeed; that her fine soft skin will become a dry parchment; that her agreeable smiles will be converted into grimaces; and at length she will become the antidote of love." I never should have supposed, said the Bishop, that the sight of a fine woman would have inspired a young man with such profound meditation.

BIGOTRY.

When Dr. Thomas, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, was chaplain to the British Factory at Hamburg, a gentleman belonging to a factory, died at a village about ten miles distant. Application was made to the clergyman of the parish for leave to bury him in the church-yard. The parson inquired of what religion he was, and was told that he had died a Calvinist. "I hen," said he, "he cannot be buried here; there are none but Lutherans in my church-yard, and there shall be no other." On this being told to Dr. Thomas, he immediately took his horse, and went to argue the matter with the parson, but found him inflexible. At length the Doctor gained, by ridicule, what he had failed to accomplish by the force of reason. "You remind me," said the doctor to the intolerant priest, "of a circumstance which happened to myself when I was curate of a church in Thomas-street: I was burying a corpse, when a woman came and pulled me by the sleeve in the middle of the service. 'Sir! sir! I want to speak to you.' 'Pr'sthee,' says I, 'wait till I have done!' 'No, sir, I must speak to you immediately!' 'Why, then, what is the matter?' 'Why, sir,' says she, 'you are burying a man who died with the small pox next my poor husband who never had it.' This story had the desired effect; and the curate permitted the bones of the poor alvinst to be laid in the Lutheran church-yard.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHELL.

The remains of this eminent astronomer were on Saturday afternoon interred at Upton Church, Berkshire, in which parish he had for many years resided. He was a German by birth, and son of a musician, in which profession Sir William was originally educated, and excelled on several musical instruments. He was master of the band of a regiment, which was quartered at Halifax in the year 1770. It was here proposed by some of the principal inhabitants to erect an organ in the church, and subscriptions were entered into for that purpose. Sir William was elected organist, principally through the recommendation of the late Joab Bates Esq. who was the son of the then parish clerk of Halifax, and whose acknowledged judgment in the science of music ensured success to the candidate whose cause he espoused. Sir William continued

here for many years; but disliking the monotony of a country town, he removed with his brother to Bath, where they were both engaged for the Pump Room band, by the late Mr. Lindley, who then conducted the first musical entertainments in that city. Sir William pursued his profession at Bath for some years, highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, and increasing in fame and fortune; but if it had not been for one of those little accidents which determine the path that men are destined to walk in, science might have lost the advantages of his brilliant discoveries. He employed his leisure hours in astronomical observations and experiments; and some of them having fortunately attracted royal attention, that great patron of the arts, George III. was resolved that 'Herschell should not sacrifice his valuable time in crochets and quavers.' Sir William under his gracious patronage, relinquished his profession, and devoted himself entirely to astronomy and the manufacturing of telescopes. From Bath he removed to Slough, where he erected one of surprising magnitude in his garden. He here discovered the distant planet, which he called the "Georgium Sidus," in honor of his illustrious patron. Sir William possessed the milk of human kindness in an eminent degree, and was most anxious to gratify his numerous visitors by explaining the "complicated machinery of his mind," in the simplest manner. No one ever returned from his hospitable dwelling without feeling gratified with the urbanity of the man, and improved by the display of his genius.

THE EQUINOX.

From the Richmond Compiler.

The influence of heavenly bodies upon the things of this earth, is yet a mystery. Newton has shown, at least with a great deal of ingenuity, how it is that the attraction of the moon affects the ebbing and flowing of the tides. But there is a variety of phenomena in which this influence is yet problematical; such as, whether there are particular states of the moon when seeds ought to be sown, meats killed, &c. &c. The first question is, whether these are really affected by the moon; and the next is, how they are affected?

The phenomenon of the equinox is generally remarkable for the disturbance it produces in the element of the air. It is more difficult to explain the facts, than it is to observe them. The existence of storms at the equinox has been generally noticed—though not very successfully explained. Julius Cesar in the 5th book of his commentaries, speaks of his anxiety to leave Britain for Gaul, "ne anni tempore navigatione excluderetur, quod aquinoctium suberat"—lest he should lose the season of navigation, because the equinox was at hand. Vegetius, a Latin writer who flourished 386 years before Christ, observes that as between the 6th day of the Kalends of June to the 18th day of the Kalends of October, (corresponding to our month of August,) the navigation is the best, because the sharpness of the winds is softened by the genial influence of summer, so after that time to the 3d of November, the navigation is the most dangerous; because after the 1st of September a very fierce star Arcturus rises, and the sea is subject to violent tempests. This is not, however, the idea of Caesar, who makes an era from the equinox, not from the appearance of particular stars.

HISTORICUS.

PRUSSIC ACID.

The Prussian acid, whose tremendous activity as a poison is well known to scientific and medical men, exists in the kernel of cherries, peaches, and bitter almonds. In a copiously diluted state it is harmless and even agreeable, the cordials and other liquors manufactured from these fruits owing their flavor to its presence. The following anecdote, which is extracted from an English publication, shows the danger of using these liquors without particular caution in the preparation. A shopkeeper in the country had, agreeably to a custom among tradesmen in England, regaled his customers with liquor, which in this instance was noyeau. They liked the liquor, expressed a wish to have it stronger. The tradesman, willing to oblige them, transmitted an order to a person who manufactured his noyeau, that he would prepare him a certain quantity of double the usual strength. This was complied with, without either inquiries on one part or explanation on the other. Shortly after the noyeau had arrived a lady visited the shop, who being an excellent customer, the tradesman was desirous of evincing his respect, and therefore presented her with the first glass of his improved cordial. The lady drank it, and in a few minutes fell

on the floor and expired. The terror of the poor man was heightened to a greater degree by the observation of the bystanders, who remarking the coincidence of her death, and her taking the noyeau, asserted that he must have given her poison: he assured them it was "nothing but Noyeau" she had taken; and to convince them, as he conceived, of its harmless qualities, he seized the bottle, and pouring out a glass of it drank it in an agony of earnestness, when so rapid was the action of this potent poison, that the persons before him had not time to relax from the attention which his conduct extorted, before they were assailed with the additional horror of witnessing the destruction of a second victim—the poor man trembled, fell, and expired.

INDUSTRY.

The eloquent Dr. Barrow, has in one of his sermons, given the following admirable summary of what he called the History of Industry:

To industrious study is to be ascribed the invention and perfection of all those arts, whereby human life is civilized, and the world cultivated with numberless accommodations, ornaments and beauties. All the comedy, the stately, the pleasant, and useful works which we view with delight, or enjoy with comfort, industry did contrive them.

Industry reared those magnificent fabrics, and those commodious houses; it formed those goodly pictures and statues; it raised those convenient causeways, those bridges, those aqueducts; it planted those fine gardens with various flowers and fruits; it clothed those pleasant fields with corn and grass; it built those ships wherever we plough the seas, reaping the commodities of foreign regions. It hath subjected all creatures to our command and service, enabling us to subdue the fiercest, to catch the wild, to render the gentler sort most tractable and useful to us. It taught us from the wool of the sheep, from the hair of the goat, from the labours of the silk, to weave our clothes, to keep us warm, to make us fine and gay. It helpeth us, from the inmost bowels of the earth, to fetch divers needful tools and utensils.

It collected mankind into cities, and compacted them into orderly societies, and devised wholesome laws, under shelter whereof, we enjoy safety and peace, wealth and plenty, mutual succor and defence, sweet conversation, and beneficial commerce.

It, by meditation, did invent all those sciences whereby our minds are enriched and ennobled, our manners refined and polished, our curiosity satisfied, our life is benefited.

What is there which we admire, or wherein we delight, that pleaseth our mind, or gratifieth our sense, for which we are not beholden to industry? Doth any country flourish in wealth, in grandeur, in prosperity? It must be imputed to industry; to the industry of its governors, settling good order; to the industry of its people, following profitable occupations; so did Cato in that notable oration of his in Sallust, tell the Roman senate, that it was by the industry of their ancestors, that that commonwealth did arise to such a pitch of greatness. When sloth creepeth in, then all things corrupt and decay; then the public state doth sink into disorder, penury and a disgraceful condition.

Judicial Pleasantry.—A Lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated wag, was pleading before a Scotch Judge, with whom he was on most intimate terms. Happening to have a client, a female defendant in an action, of the name of Tickle, he commenced his speech in the following humorous strain: "Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord." The auditors, amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics of laughter, by the Judge replying—"Tickle her yourself, Harry, you're as able to do it as I."

A wit having lost the election to a fellowship at — College, which was gained by a candidate of very inferior descent. "Well," said he, "Pope is right—Worth makes the man; the want of it the fellow."

Law for the Ladies.—An abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries in a series of letters from a Father to his Daughter intended for the advancement of Female Education, is in the press, and about to be published in London. We hope it will not make the Ladies Lawyers.